1: Indiana U. E-4 1955 EC1 Hungary EC

Distribution of Agricultural Exploitations in Pre- and Post-War Hungary

Size of farms in cadastral yokes (1.42 acres)	Number of Farms (Percentage)		Acreage of Total Arable Land Area (Percentage)	
	1935	1949	1935	1949
1-- 5 yokes	59.5	50.3	10.4	19.5
5-- 10 yokes	17.0	29.4	11.6	32.3
10-- 20 yokes	13.8	15.5	18.6	28.5
20-- 50 yokes	7.4	4.4	20.5	15.9
50-- 100 yokes	1.3	0.4	7.6	3.1
100-- 200 yokes	0.5	---	3.2	---
200-- 1,000 yokes	0.4	0.0	8.6	0.7
over 1,000 yokes	0.1	---	19.5	---
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a, Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

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In 1946, the territory of Hungary consisted of the following agricultural units in cadastral acres (1.42 acres):

Tillage	9,741,000
Gardens	225,000
Vineyards	376,000
Pasture	1,646,000
Meadows	1,109,000
Forests	1,950,000
Marshes	

Since then, the number of acres being tilled has increased

The arable areas of the country were divided, in 1947, between the following types of produce (in cadastral acres):

Cereals	4,558,000
legumes	58,000
root crops	3,236,000
industrial (filamentous and oleaginous) plants	243,000
fodder	1,046,000
leafy plants	81,000
others	49,000
fallow	271,000

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Modern Hungary, poor in minerals, is Middle and Eastern Europe's richest agricultural land. Before World War I, it was the granary of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and its products were even exported to Western Europe. After World War I, Hungarian agriculture survived the hardships of the post-war years and the world-wide depression, only to be destroyed in World War II when, owing to the ravages of war, most of the cattle perished and a

9: Epstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

in most of the west (the fringe assigned to Austria in 1920 excepted), the Magyars have been able to absorb the foreign influences which penetrated there, the plain has not yet had time to digest the enormous numbers of immigrants which poured into it from 1700 onward. The centre of it is, it is true, purely Magyar to-day, and it is here that the most characteristic forms of Hungarian national life are found. But in the south and east of it the Magyars never recovered the ground which they lost under the Turks, and in fact these areas were split off from Hungary in 1920 on the strength of their non-Magyar majority. Most of the north was, of course, detached for the same reason; here the Slovak and Ruthene peoples had had a continuous existence from early times, and the Magyars had never penetrated in large numbers, although the landowners and the officials had been Magyars, or had adopted the Magyar language and ways.

WESTERN HUNGARY. The Dunántúl is not only sheltered by the Danube from the east, its whole geographical position is less open than that of the Alföld. It is a plain, by comparison with the Alps or the Carpathians, and most of it is low-lying; but it is traversed by several ranges of considerable height, the most important of which, beginning in a series of curious isolated hills of volcanic origin north of Lake Balaton, runs in more continuity through the regions known as the Bakony Forest and the Vertes hills, and reaches the Danube above Buda. The Bakony is the only part of Trianon Hungary which contains any large forests. Up to a century ago it was famous as a haunt of 'betyárs'

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

235 Poultry, including geese, are kept on a very extensive scale. Of all aspects of a Hungarian village that likely to impress the traveller most vividly is that of the enormous numbers of snowy geese strutting about the street, splashing in and round the goose-pond in the centre of the village, or feeding in slow-moving flocks on the village green. The peasants rarely eat poultry themselves, but fatten them for the town market or for export. A considerable and growing trade is done also in poultry products, such as eggs and feathers.

433 **INDUSTRY: EFFECT OF FRONTIER CHANGES.** The oldest Hungarian industries are those connected with the processing of agricultural products: flour-milling, brewing, distilling, tanning, etc.; also industries working with local raw materials and for local consumers, such as brickworks. These are still among Hungary's most important industries, and have lately been reinforced by the development of the canning, pulping and kindred industries. Flour-milling, on the other hand, which had developed before 1914 to serve the entire Austro-Hungarian monarchy, passed through a severe crisis after 1918.

433 In the last decades before 1918, an effort had
• 311 been made to develop Hungarian industry on a national basis. This was planned in accordance with the raw materials which Hungary then possessed. The factories engaged in primary production were sited near the sources of raw materials; the finishing industries were largely concentrated in and round Budapest.

The Treaty of the Trianon detached from Hungary a large part of her sources of industrial raw

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

materials—in particular, far the greater part of her timber—with the factories sited near them, while leaving the bulk of the finishing industries inside the new frontiers. The only important raw material of which the majority was left inside Trianon Hungary in 1920, was coal, the chief mines of which were near Pécs, in Southern Hungary.

Hungarian industry was thus largely back in its old position of dependence on imported raw materials, which had to be paid for with the proceeds of exported agricultural produce. Something was done to remedy this by developing further local raw materials. The most important of these is bauxite, of which Hungary possesses very large deposits. Oil was also discovered near the Croatian frontier, and a not inconsiderable production was developed. In other cases, however, almost the whole of the materials had to be imported. These industries have suffered severely since the outbreak of war.

According to recent figures, the industrial group employing the largest number of hands (nearly 64,000), was the textile. After that came the iron and metallurgical industry, with 50,000, the machine industry with 40,000 and the foodstuffs industry with 34,000; the value of the production of this last group was much the highest of all. Other works employing a considerable number of hands were the glass and chemical industries, those utilizing wood and bones, the brickworks and the tanneries.

SMALL COMMERCIAL INCOMES. The whole structure of Hungarian life is still much simpler and less